

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

On Tuesday morning, at an early hour, the Place de la Concorde, the Faubourg St. Honoré, the Tuilleries, the Louvre, and the Place de la Carrousel were covered with troops, the arrangements having been made during the night.

At four o'clock in the morning General Changarnier was arrested at his house, where several other representatives were assembled, who were also arrested. They were all conveyed to Vincennes. General Lamoricière and M. Thiers were among these. At the moment of his arrest General Changarnier harangued the troops sent to take him; but the soldiers refused to listen to him, and his voice was drowned in the noise of drums. General Cavaignac was arrested, as are also the following members of the Assembly:—Charras, Roger du Nord, Bedeau, Leflo, Baune, Greppo, Baze, Miot, Nadaud, and Valentin. Among these you will recognise several names of the Mountain. The whole board of the Assembly is said to have been arrested. Charras is said to have killed one of the men who attempted to arrest him.

Later in the day, no less than 130 of the Assembly were arrested.

Several offices of papers were occupied militarily; among these are the *National*, *Opinion Public*, *Messenger*, *République*, *Ordre*, and *Avènement*, which papers are suspended. The director-general of the post received orders to reserve all the places of the *maillies-postes* for the prefects, sub-prefects, and other functionaries who are repairing to their posts.

OCCUPATION AND DISPERSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The following account is given from the best sources of the occupation of the Assembly, and subsequent dispersion and capture:—Towards six in the morning several agents of the public force presented themselves at the same time at the several points of the Palais Bourbon, occupied by the questors. M. Baze and General Leflo were arrested. The colonel of one of the regiments which occupied the Assembly had signified to General Leflo that he was charged provisionally with the guard of the palace. Neither M. Dupin, the President, or M. de Parat, the third questor, were molested. At half-past eleven, about a hundred representatives were met in the Salle des Conférences. A commander of the gendarmerie mobile came to order them to evacuate immediately all the dependencies of the palace. Whilst the commander went into the passage, some representatives penetrated into the hall where the sittings are held. Neither the President nor any of the secretaries were at the bureau. The troops then arrived, and the hall was cleared. The great body of the conservative members then repaired to the house of M. Daru. Two or three companies of troops of the line soon arrived to disperse them. The commander of the troops announced to the members of the meeting that he had received orders to allow them to leave the place of meeting in full liberty, but if they should attempt to assemble in any other place, they would expose themselves to arrest. M. de Falloux, who formed part of the meeting, endeavored to sound the disposition of the troops, and, addressing the soldiers, said:—"I do not believe that representatives have anything to fear from the army. It is not true that none of you would dare to arrest us?" The commander immediately, with a bow of the greatest politeness, said:—"Gentlemen, you have only to make the experiment—you have only to endeavor to resist. We should act with the greatest respect, but we should do our duty." On receiving this peremptory reply the representatives retired in great agitation. It was resolved that an attempt should be made to re-enter the Legislative Palace, and between eleven and twelve o'clock about forty of the party went for that purpose. They were turned back, and one of them in offering resistance was, it is said, slightly wounded. At a later period, information having been received that Mairie of the 10th arrondissement was at their disposal, and an offer having been made of the protection of a portion of the National Guards of that legion, about 200 representatives went thither, and entered into discussion. Among them were MM. Daru, the vice-president; Grimault and Molin, secretaries; De Larcy, Berryer, Dufaure, &c. At this meeting several decrees were resolved upon, and amongst them was one declaring the President of the Republic deprived of his authority, and another, appointing General Oudinot, Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the Assembly, of the army of Paris, and of the National Guard. M. Berryer, wearing a tricolor scarf, appeared at a window to harangue the crowd on the outside, and announce the decisions that had been come to. He was, however, very unfavorably received, and the cry of "Vive l'Assemblée!" got up by the National Guards, was very faintly echoed. Whilst this was going on, the Mairie was surrounded by a large force of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, and a *chef de bataillon* entered the room where the members were assembled, and desired them to disperse. They refused, and thereupon were conducted between a double line of chasseurs to the cavalry barracks of the Quai d'Orsay. General Oudinot, General Lauriston, MM. Berryer, Piscatory, Chapot, de Tallouet, and Victor Lefranc were among the number arrested.

ROME.

Another Englishman, whose name is well known to our readers, is at present in Rome, Mr. Bennett, the late Minister of St. Barnabas. We have been told the most touching things about the dispositions of this man, so worthy to know the truth and embrace it. His is a heart on which grace is working, but pride revolts and arms itself against it. One fears to be beaten in this combat against the truth. Up to the

present time he has not wished to see the Holy Father, from fear lest the words and benediction of the Vicar of Jesus Christ should complete a triumph which he dreads, and which he doubtless foresees. This fear, these disquietudes are of good omen. Let us hope that the prayers of his numerous friends will complete the work which is being wrought without his knowing it, and in some sort in spite of him, and that we shall soon see another brother in Jesus Christ.

One of the gates of Rome, the Porta Pia, was struck by lightning on the 14th, during an awful thunder-storm, and a mass of brick and masonry was rent off and thrown to the ground, much to the alarm of the French *corps-de-garde* stationed there, who thought fit to march out after the occurrence and stand under arms on the piazza, in order to avoid impending ruin.

A Priest of the name of Cassi was stabbed some nights since, whilst returning to his home. He received two wounds—one in the stomach and the other in the back. The reason for this vile act is not known; it is, however, not considered to have been perpetrated from private vengeance, but ascribed to a political cause.

GERMANY—EXTINCTION OF ANOTHER CONSTITUTION.

A telegraphic dispatch received through Paris, dated Frankfurt, November 28, announces that the constitution of the Duchy of Nassau, promulgated after the events of 1848, has just been abolished by an ordinance of the Grand Duke. The present assembly will be replaced by two chambers. The election will take place according to the Prussian law.

HANOVER.—The subjects of King George V. have been again thrown into alarm; this time by an announcement that his Majesty assumes personally the supreme command of the army. As the monarch is hopelessly blind, it is necessary to state the sense in which this determination is understood in Germany. When the prince of a German state declares himself commander-in-chief of the armed force, he signifies that the army ceases to be placed under the authority of a responsible minister; and it ceases to be within the action of a constitutional government; becomes a facile instrument in the hands of the only individual in the state not responsible to another for his conduct. In the unfortunate situation in which the King finds himself, the command of the army will now be exercised by his first aid-de-camp, or, more probably, by the camarilla which cannot fail to surround a prince reduced to see only through the eyes of others.

INDIA.

Bombay has been kept in a state of considerable excitement and alarm ever since the despatch of last mail, in consequence of a riot which took place on the 17th ult., originating with the Mahomedans of the island, who had for some days previously been much excited by supposed insults offered to their religion by the Parsees. A large body of the former sect turned out on that day, and after attacking a small number of the police, whom they overpowered, proceeded to plunder several houses belonging to the Parsees, and beat and ill-treated all whom they met in their way. The riot was immediately put down by the police authorities, since when there has been no further disturbance, although there is still considerable, though, we believe, necessary, alarm prevailing. The riot lasted altogether about half an hour. The number of persons wounded was 16, some of them severely, but the whole are now in a fair way of recovery, and several have been discharged from the hospitals. The value of the property ascertained to have been plundered or destroyed by the rioters, is about £750 sterling. A force of 2,500 men, under the personal command of Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., is to be despatched from Peshawur immediately against the "Moinuns," a powerful hill tribe, in consequence of disturbances of a more than usually serious nature. We regret to observe that severe sickness is again becoming prevalent amongst the European troops at Peshawur, seventy men having been last month sent down the country invalided. This is owing to the great and sudden variations in the temperature. The trial of Capt. Nixon, late quarter-master of the 6th B.N.I., has excited some interest. The charge against him was embezzlement. The facts disclosed in evidence were of a very disgraceful character, and that officer has been cashiered. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief had not yet left Simla, but were expected to set out shortly, the former on his return to Calcutta, and the latter on his proposed tour of inspection through the Punjab. Mr. Bushby, at present commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, will, we are assured, be appointed resident at Nagpore, and Mr. Mansell, of the Lahore Board of Administration, will succeed Mr. Bushby, these territories being made over to the Presidency of Agra. Sir Richmond Shakespeare has, we are glad to find, been re-appointed to officiate, as assistant to the Governors General's agent for the affair at Scindiah's dominions. The designation of Major D. A. Malcolm's appointment, who succeeded that officer on his removal, has in consequence been altered to that of political agent at Gwalior. Mr. E. Blundell, of the Madras Civil Service, has been appointed to officiate as Governor of the Straits Settlements during the absence of the Hon. Colonel Butterworth, C.B., on leave for two years. The Calcutta papers mention that Sir W. S. Whish, K.C.B., of Mooltan fame, is in such an infirm state of health as to render a change to Europe absolutely necessary. The gallant officer goes home in the Ellenborough, which vessel will leave some time in the next month. We see it stated that a Court of Inquiry is to be held at Agra on the conduct of an officer there, who was a member of the court martial that tried Captain Thompson, and who is alleged to have, contrary to his oath, communicated the finding

and sentence of the court to the editor of one of the Mofussil papers. If this charge be proved, it must be fatal to his commission. Colonel Hale, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Bombay army, proceeds by steamer to-day to Egypt on sick leave for two years. A Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have been fully committed for trial in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, for the murder of the daughter of the former and niece of the latter, at a place called Belapore, near Benares. The child died of the barbarous treatment it had received from its unnatural relatives. Lord and Lady Falkland and Sir John Grey, are still at the Mahabuleswar Mills, but will, it is expected, return to the presidency within the next fortnight. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, *Ganges*, from England, via the Cape of Good Hope, arrived here on the 1st instant. Our markets for imports is tolerably steady. Money is still abundant. Exchange for the present mail has ranged between 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. per rupee for bills having six months to run. Freight to London and Liverpool is £2 10s. per ton.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

The *Times* publishes the following extract from the Protestant Bishop of Cape-Town's "Visitation Journal."—"I feel it right to express here my firm conviction that neither the present Kaffir war nor the rebellion of the Hottentots has been brought about by any oppression on the part of the government of this country. There are features in our border policy of which I cannot approve; but our government of British Caffraria has been wise, just, and humane. We have, it is true, held military possession of the country; it was essential to our own safety that we should; but we have not interfered with the government of the chiefs more than was absolutely necessary; and, when we have interfered, it has been to protect the oppressed. The real causes which have led to the present war with the Kaffirs are—1st, that under the system that was established the chiefs' power was gradually fading away; 2nd, cattlestealing was put a stop to by a very efficient police; 3rd, the distress consequent upon the severe drought of last year; and 4th, a knowledge of our internal divisions, and the alienation of feelings between the white and colored races, and between the English and the Dutch. For the Hottentot rebellion there is no excuse whatever. The rebels of the Kat River had one of the finest parts of the country given them to live in. Government deals most liberally with them. Sobriety and industry would have enabled them to take their place among the landed proprietors of the country. That the white man has failed in his duty to the colored races in South Africa—the Christian to the Heathen, I do not deny; I feel it to be a great reproach. But, whatever may be the amount of his shortcomings in this respect, it would be a grievous wrong to assign it as a justification of the rebellion which has spread over so large a portion of the eastern province."

KOSSUTH—THE JESUITS—THE CHURCH.

(From the *Baltimore Catholic Mirror*.)

The man whose name we have here mentioned, and who has become the passing idol of popular admiration, had the bold injustice, while in England, to make a lying appeal to the Jesuits, because he had not the moral courage to resist the morbid appetite of Protestantism for anti-Catholic mendacity. But to smooth the matter over, explain the affair away, and conciliate the good will of the Catholic body in this country, in favor of Kossuth, it has been asserted by a portion of the press, with no small degree of self-conceit, that the Jesuits are not the Catholic Church, and therefore that Catholics have no reason to be indignant at the incense offered by the Magyar to English bigotry, at the expense of the sons of Loyola. But, the Catholic who is worthy of the name, will not be driven from his propriety by this glaring misrepresentation. He understands well, indeed, that the Society of Jesus as a religious order is not the Catholic Church, any more than other religious congregations within her communion can be called the Church. Neither the Jesuits, nor the Dominicans, nor the Franciscans, nor the Redemptorists, nor the Lazarists, are the Church in the technical sense of the word. But, while we admit this proposition, we are also compelled to acknowledge that the Jesuits, as a body, laboring according to the design and institute of their great founder, St. Ignatius, for the glory of God and the benefit of their fellow-men, are eminently the auxiliaries of the church in accomplishing these ends, which are also the peculiar object of her divine mission. If we are in the slightest degree acquainted with the history of infidelity, we shall likewise be forced to admit, that the Jesuits are assailed now-a-days, as they were in the last century, merely because of the formidable opposition which they every where present to the encroachments of error and vice, under all their insidious forms. Wherever the Jesuits have obtained a footing, they have taught men that there was a God above, who was the author and end of their existence; they have proclaimed the obligations, under the penalty of eternal damnation, to serve God and to offer Him that service which he requires; they have inculcated love of country, obedience to the laws, charity for the neighbor; they have civilized nations, enlarged the bounds of science, enriched literature, given an impulse to the cause of education throughout the world; they have sacrificed all things and become martyrs for the truth of God, and the welfare of their fellow-beings; in short, they have done all, and still do all that can be expected from human genius and virtue, exalted by divine grace, to promote peace, harmony and happiness in society, and to lead men to the glorious end for which they have been created. In the name of heaven, then, why are the Jesuits unfavorably alluded to by such fellows as Kossuth? Why are they denounced by him, and by the whole band of radicals, socialists, and the revolutionists of Europe? The reason is too obvious. They can have no sympathy or good will for those who inculcate, according to the law of God, respect for legitimate authority, obedience to law, and denounce the crime of ambition. They deal in confusion, anarchy, bloodshed, civil and foreign war, and endeavor to humbug the people with the idea that all this is for their liberty and peace. They wish to substitute politics for religion, and make men believe that there is no other God than their own unlimited freedom and

gratification in this world. But all this is anti-Christian, anti-Catholic; and the Jesuits, faithful sentinels on the watch towers of religion, because they would defend the truth of God, and promote morality among men, are held up as the enemies of human liberty! God grant that there may be always such enemies of human liberty; that there may be always such men who will have the courage to protest, in the name of heaven, against the madness of the human brain, and the still more dangerous and destructive perversity of the human heart. While there are true men amongst us, who will thus oppose themselves as a wall of brass to the assaults of error and corruption, there will be some hope left for the perpetuation of social right and religious truth in our midst.

We will know therefore how to understand the assertion that the Jesuits are not the Church. Their enemies are the enemies of the Church, and denounce them, only because of their incorruptible loyalty to the church; and consequently, in condemning the Jesuits, they condemn the Catholic Church.

THE ITALIAN BANDITTI.

(From the *London Catholic Standard*.)

Signor Mazzini's *illuminati* are, it appears, about to transfer to London the evil passions and the evil manners that have conferred an infamous distinction on the set in their native soil. The enlighteners of the world are already at work in this capital—and the lesson they teach is assassination. The alien Apostles of Democracy whom the Queen's Foreign Society patronises have commenced operations in our metropolis by indoctrinating our working classes with the most improved theories of the use of the stiletto. Verily, Lord Palmerston is likely to reform our domestic manners as well as our foreign policy on a strange model; for whatever may be thought of the Ballot-Box, there is, we believe, no second opinion about the "un-English" character of the muffled dagger. Gavazzi's lectures are taking effect, not, we hope, as yet upon our own population, but upon the multitude of his turbulent and profligate companions and countrymen, whose crimes drove them for an asylum to England, where they not only propagate anarchical principles, but plot deliberate murder; and the *Daily News* and *Globe* are likely to be soon rewarded by a heavy crop of nocturnal assassination and crime for the very zealous and efficient aid they have given for the last 12 months in disseminating the most atrocious principles and harangues of the vilest miscreants who at present infest this country, and abuse the laws of hospitality by making this capital a focus of demagogism and a propaganda of sedition. Neither sex nor age, nor even the sacredness of the Sacramental character, affords a shield against the dirks of the fraternity of assassins. Three attempts at murder upon a religious lady and two clergymen in a few days, are a pretty fair sample of the teaching of Garibaldi's chaplain—a very fair specimen of the principles and morals of Mr. Mazzini's accomplices. The atrocious attempt upon the life of Father Faraut—not Farretti, as erroneously stated by the reporters—we can easily account for.—That amiable Priest was chaplain to the unfortunate King of Sardinia before the perfidy of the Roman Triumvir, or rather Dictator, brought ruin upon Charles Albert; and his fidelity to the principles of honor as well as to his religious duty, has brought down upon him the animosity of the present infidel Ministry, of Turin, and made him a mark for the occult blows of the wretches who profess to be friends of liberty, and whom, we lament to add, a portion of the British Ministry, the British Press, and the British public, favor, abet, encourage, and applaud, because of their deadly hatred of the Holy See. It was totally unnecessary to have mentioned that the authors of this diabolical outrage were dressed in the Italian garb. There is not an Englishman in the lowest grade of profligate humanity, who would have attempted the life of this pious, unobtrusive, inoffensive Priest; and, the mode of operation mark the origin of the deed, and the soil on which grew the infamous perpetrators. Englishmen often commit great and detestable crimes; but the dagger is not their instrument. The Italian brave and the Italian democrat are the parties who employ this weapon to revenge an injury or to promote a principle. Above all, Englishmen do not stab unoffending women, especially when their lives demonstrate what they profess to be, missionaries of mercy, and that in deed as well as in name they are Sisters of Charity.

Our police will, as a matter of course, put forth every energy to discover the accused authors of these infernal crimes, and we are not without hope of seeing their efforts crowned with success. But in the meantime the question arises, Shall such attempts be permitted in this metropolis? Shall a band of Italian rebels, murderers, and outcasts be allowed to abuse our hospitality, and to plot anarchy and assassination in this city? Is London to be perverted into a nursery of crime and guilt, hitherto supposed to be congenial only to the southern shores of the Mediterranean, in order that a busy, intermeddling, arrogant, and mischievous Minister may have at hand the base means of tormenting foreign Governments by letting loose upon them at his pleasure a band of tigers in human form, out of feeling of spite because they will not calmly submit to his overbearing manners and insolent dictation? We surely do not need imported examples of vice to deprecate the morals of our own people. The school of vice does not need to be enlarged; and Lord Ashley and his ragged schools must encounter a formidable rivalry from Lord Palmerston's Academy of Italian Democratic Assassination. English society must be protected from the poisonous malarial introduced in the train of the Mazzinian exodus; and if the Roman anarchists, the Tuscan revolutionists, and the Neapolitan conspirators, will not do in England as England does,—if they will not live here peaceably, quietly and according to our usages and laws—if they will pollute our land with cowardly guilt of the greatest enormity—they must be prepared to quit our shores at very short notice. The use of the poisoned bowl in some rural districts of this country has already excited sufficient indignation and alarm—we must not be further horrified by the dagger.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The following is the verdict of a jury of twelve women who held an inquest on the body of Elizabeth Hunt, who was born at Newbury, in 1763. It must have been very satisfactory to her friends:—"We judge according to our best light and *conscience*, that the death of said Elizabeth was not by any *violence* or wrong *done* her by any *person* or thing, but by *sum sudden stoppin'* of her breath." *History of Newbury.*